FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1851. [NO. 1776.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

St. Mary's School,
Raleigh. N. C.

THE nineteenth term of this School will commence on Thursday, the 12th of June, and continue till November 15th.

For a circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

May 29, 1851. 75-2t

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st of July next. Board for any number of students, can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included.)

For the Rudiments, per Session, $6 50
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c., 8 50
Latin and Greek Languages, 10 50

EXTRA.

Music on the Piano, 15 00
Use of Instrument, 2 50
French Language, 10 00
Drawing, Needle-work, &c., 5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851. 75-2nf

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st day of July, and close on the last Friday in November. Tuition 6, 8, and 10 dollars, per session of five months. Board 6 dollars per month. ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.

June 6, 1851. 2w

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. C.

THIS delightful Summer retreat is now open for the reception of company, the remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offering great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements, are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music always in attendance: a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:—

Families per month, each person, $20 00
Single persons, " " 25 00
Per week, " " 7 00
Per day, " " 1 25
Children under 12, and Servants, half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 5, 1851. 75-tf5A

A few bbls. Extra Super Flour, finely ground, suited for family use, for sale by June 10. B. ROSE & SON.

3000 Lbs. Superior N. C. Bacon, For sale by B. ROSE & SON.

25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, Just received and for sale by June 10—3t B. ROSE & SON.

WESTERN BACON.

SIDES AND SHOULDERS, for sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.

June 10, 1851. 75-3w

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

ART UNION OF PHILADELPHIA,
For the Promotion of the Arts of Design in the United States.

EVERY Member, for the year 1851, will receive for each Subscription of Five Dollars, a print of Huntington's "Christiana and her Children," engraved by Joseph Andrews, Boston; and the companion, a print of Huntington's "Mercy's Dream," engraved by A. H. Ritchie, New York; or the choice of any two of the following four splendid engravings, viz: 1. John Knox's Interview with Mary Queen of Scots, painted by Leutze, engraved by Sartain. 2. Ruth and Boaz, painted by Rothermel, engraved by Sartain. 3. Mercy's Dream, painted by Huntington, engraved by Ritchie. 4. Christiana and her Children, painted by Huntington, engraved by Andrews; and a copy of the Philadelphia Art Union Reporter, a monthly pamphlet, containing a report of the transactions of the Institution, and information on the subject of the Fine Arts throughout the whole world.

The Art Union of Philadelphia awards prizes in its own Certificates, with which original American works of Art may be purchased in any part of the United States, at the option and selection of the person who may obtain a prize at the annual Distribution, which takes place on the evening of the last week-day in every year.

The Executive Committee of the Art Union, when so requested, select works of Art, without charge or compensation, from their Free Gallery, 219 Chestnut Street, for those persons in the country, who may live remote from Galleries, or public exhibitions of the Fine Arts.

Subscriptions of membership, $5, should be made as early as practicable, so as to entitle members to early numbers of the "Reporter," which will be forwarded upon the receipt of the money to any part of the country.

The Honorary Secretaries will give receipts for subscriptions, or remittances may be made to GEORGE W. DEWEY,
Corresponding Sec'y, 210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Honorary Sec'y for Fayetteville, N. C.,
E. J. HALE.

June 6, 1851. 75-

NEW BOOKS.

THE Works of Alexander Hamilton, 4 vols.: The Female Jesuit, or the Spy in the Family; The Nightingale, or Jenny Lind Songster; The Complete Angler, by Walton & Cotton; The Course of Creation, by Jno. Anderson, D D.; Tales from Shakspeare; The Crystal Fount, a choice collection of Temperance Songs; Pictorial Shakspeare; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Tom Racquet and his three Maiden Aunts; Marshall's Book of Oratory, &c. &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 7, 1851.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Firm formerly conducted under the name of M. & A. WALDAUER, will in future be carried on in the name of OTTERBURG & WALDAUER.

JOS. OTTERBURG, Fayetteville.
M. WALDAUER, Baltimore.

June 4, 1851. 75-2w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at June Term 1851 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Jarvis B. Buxton, dec'd, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will please to make immediate payment.

HARRIET H. BUXTON, } Adm'rs.
RALPH P. BUXTON, }

June 9, 1851. 75-3w

North Carolinian and Wadesborough Argus three times.

Plants.

I HAVE a few Plants of Knight's double flowering Brugmansia, now ready for delivery. It blooms all Summer, and grows freely, flowers 9 inches long, very fragrant at night.

Also, now in bloom, Cape Jasmines; Oleanders; Japan Hydrangea, very pretty and hardy, with a little protection; Alstroemerias; &c. &c.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan St.

June 9, 1851. 75-3w

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers wish to sell their Summer HOUSE at the McFadyen Springs. The House has two fire-places, 4 rooms and passage, frame building covered with shingles, enclosed with board fence. The Bath House and fixtures belong to the House. Any person wishing to buy will call on P. Taylor. If not sold at private sale, will be sold at Auction on Saturday the 5th day of July.

A. JESSUP.
P. TAYLOR.

June 7, 1851. 75-1m

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

Iredell's Law Reports, Vol. 11.

JUST published, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

June 9, 1851. 75

TEMPERANCE.

AN Appeal to the Protestant Christians of North Carolina, in behalf of the Temperance Reform. By George B. Wetmore. Price 10 cents single, 25 cents for 4, or $4 per 100.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

June 9. 75

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Blocker & Bullard was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Blocker alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the same. J. C. BLOCKER.
G. W. BULLARD.

Harrisonburg, June 2, 1851. 74-tf

P. S.—G. W. Bullard also withdraws from the firm of B. Culbreth & Co.

J. C. Blocker and B. Culbreth will continue the firm under the name and style of B. Culbreth & Co., at Cedar Creek.

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74-tf

Works on Free-Masonry.

NEW Masonic Trestle-Board, adapted to the Work and Lectures, as practised in the Lodges, Chapters, Councils, and Encampments of Knight Templars in the United States, by Chas. W. Moore.

The Free-Mason's Manual, a companion for the initiated through all the degrees of Masonry, by Rev. K. I. Stewart.

The True Masonic Chart or Hieroglyphic Monitor, by J. L. Cross.

The Free-Mason's Monitor, containing a delineation of the fundamental principles of Free-Masonry, operative and speculative, as well in a religious as a moral view, by Z. A. Davis.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

May 31. 74

CHURCH BOOKS.—The Church Identified, by Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D.: Manual of Church Principles, by do: Original Thoughts on Scripture, by Cecil: Beaven's Help to Catechising: McCosh on Divine Government: Prayer Books, plain and fine. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 26. 73tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 2 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

HESPERIAN HARP,

A new Singing Book, just received.

ALSO, Bishop Bascom's Sermons; The Week, comprising the Last Day of the Week, the First Day of the Week, the Week Completed. The Lands of the Moslem, a Narrative of Oriental Travel. The Path of Life, by Rev. Henry A. Rowland. Tom Racquet, and his three Maiden Aunts. Etiquette for Ladies. Do. for Gentlemen. The Psalmist and Supplement. Butler's Hudibras. Plutarch's Lives. Madam Roland, by Abbott. Dictionary of Quotations, Latin, French, &c. Union Bible Dictionary. Burns' Works. Poetry of Flowers. Flora's Interpreter. Book Keeping. School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 5, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.

March 10, 1851. 66tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 53tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tf8pd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MACMILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemians, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

April 1851. 67-3m

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by P. P. JOHNSON.

April 14. 67

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding and other tales; Port Folio of a Medical Student; Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c, &c.

Received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 19.

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2½ by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.

March 3, 1851. 61tf

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 63tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of this popular Book.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

MECHANICAL BOOKS.

APPLETON'S Mechanics' Magazine; Borden's Formulæ for constructing Rail Roads; Wightwick's Hints to Architects, by Downing; Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine; Mill-Wright's Guide; American House Carpenter, by Hatfield; Mechanic's Own Book; Mechanic's Text Book; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; Builder's Companion; Dyer and Color Maker's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Malleville; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

March 11, 1851.

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

May 12, 1851. 71-2m

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.

March 24, 1851. 64-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.; Alton Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and bound editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Youatt & Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Just received by

April 14. E. J. HALE & SON.

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell off our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear.

Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.

HALL & HALL.

May 10, 1851. 71tf

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—February Term, 1851.

Charity Roberts, Ex'x of the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Roberts, vs. Robert Marsh and Wm. Marsh, Ex'rs of the Last Will and Testament of Wiley Roberts, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McIntosh and wife Nancy, Candice Tyson, wife of Jas. H. Tyson, James Roberts, and Benjamin Roberts, Defendants in the above stated cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on them: Therefore it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, for the said Defendants (non-residents) to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1851.

[72] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

Equity Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, (by order of the Court of Equity,) on Monday 7th day of July next, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:

LOT with Dwelling and other Out-houses, on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets, known as Latta's, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, interest from date.

Lot on Haymount, containing between two and three acres, near the F. & W. Plank Road, joining G. S. Hodges, J. W. Pearce and others, known as the Lane lot, on a credit of 6 months.

Lot in Cambellton, on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, on which is situated a large Store House, known as the Maultsby lot, on a credit of

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

May 19, 1851. 72-ts

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

NEW BOOKS.

IK. MARVEL'S Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; Formulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb. 24, 1851.

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE,
May 1, 1851.

BOOKS of Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Dollars' increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be opened on the 20th day of May, and remain open for the space of thirty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the President and Directors.

At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, and Angus R. Kelly.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Hugh McCain, Jonathan Worth, and A. H. Marsh.

At Normal College, under the direction of B. Craven, John S. Brown, and Daniel W. Crabb.

At Jamestown, under the direction of Geo. C. Mendenhall, Dr. S. G. Coffin, and Jonathan W. Field.

At Salem, under the direction of Francis Fries, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. J. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, and Darius H. Starbuck.

At Mount Airy, under the direction of Allen Denny, Robert S. Gilmer, and Job Worth.

At Lexington, under the direction of H. R. Dursenbury, Alfred G. Foster, W. R. Holt, Jno. P. Mabry, and John W. Thomas.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Lemuel Bingham, G. A. Miller, and Dr. Wm. H. Beatty.

At Statesville, under the direction of Thos. H. McRorie, J. B. Stockton, and J. S. McCubbins.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Jos. F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Deep River, under the direction of Chas. Chalmers, Wm. Watson, P. G. Evans, Robt. A. Stuart, and L. J. Haughton.

At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simeon Colton, John W. McKay, and Alex'r D. McLean.

At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, and Jesse H. Lindsay.

It is proposed by the President and Directors of this Company, that all subscriptions made at Summerville shall be used only in constructing a branch from a point on the main line, to be selected by the Stockholders, to Summerville.

That for all subscriptions made on Deep River, the amount to be solely applied in building a branch from the main stem to a point to be selected by the subscribers on Deep River.

That all subscriptions made at Greensborough, shall be applied only in building a branch to Greensborough.

That all the subscriptions on the main line from a point common to both Salem and Lexington, to the Virginia line, be applied solely to building the main stem via Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line.

That all the subscriptions made West of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building the branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville.

Each branch to become part of the main work, and each Shareholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

[Countersigned.]
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. [70tf

A Sheep Carried up by a Whirlwind.—A destructive whirlwind and storm passed over the farms of William and Thomas Vance, in a portion of Smith and Cross Township, in this county, on Tuesday afternoon the 20th inst. A sheep was lifted from the ground, and carried up in the air some distance, and fell, bursting it open and killing it instantly.

Washington (Pa.) Commonwealth.

Corns.—A friend informs us that a better remedy than that recommended by Chamber's Journal, for these troublesome nuisances, is the natural turpentine, which exudes from the pine tree. It should be spread thickly upon a bit of rag, and kept upon the part for five or six days.

[*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Is it generally known (or have I made a discovery, or only stumbled upon a mare's nest?) that Washington's family coat-of-arms is the seed of your star-spangled banner—even as Washington himself may be regarded as the type and first fruits of all that is best in your national character? Anyhow, the coincidence is a happy one; and I think your readers may like to see it noticed in your columns. Those three words, "Exitus acta probat," the motto of the coat, really are an epitome of American history.

Truly yours,
MARTIN F. TUPPER.

WASHINGTON'S HERALDRY.

Consider this ancestral shield
With honors all aglow—
Above, three stars upon the field,
Three ruddy stripes below;

The royal eaglet's uncrowned head
A crest of pride is seen,
And round this legend may be read
"The End approves the Mean."

The first in peace, the first in war,
First in the hearts of men,
We know *who* bore the stripe and star
And eyried eagle then:

Who bears it now—you flag afloat,
O'er sea and land unfurled?
Whose is this striped and starry coat
That dazzles all the world?

Ever the same! a Washington's!
But in expanded phase;
He lives in *you*, his noble sons,
And glories in *your* praise.

And well his eagle spirit loves
To note how truly still
Your Present all his Past approves,
As all your Future will!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Pittsburg, May 15, 1851.

This interesting matter is further explained in the following extract, which we make from Mr. Tupper's recent speech at the Baltimore anniversary:—

"In conclusion, Mr. Tupper related what appeared to him an important, an interesting idea—possibly a discovery—as to the origin of our national flag, which he specially commended to the investigation of the Maryland Historical Society. He said: 'Yesterday, I made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, and was exceedingly struck by the circumstances that the ancient family coat-of-arms of the illustrious Washington, consists of three stars in the upper portion of the shield, and three stripes in the lower portion; the crest is an eagle's head; and the motto, singularly appropriate to American history:

"'Exitus acta probat.'

"'I cannot but consider this a most interesting coincidence,' said Mr. Tupper, 'and one well worthy of historical research. The world may well congratulate America upon being the geographical apotheosis of that great unspotted character, who while he yet lived, was prospectively her typical impersonation. The three stars, by a more than tenfold increase, have expanded into thirty-three; the glorious issue has abundantly vindicated every antecedent fact; and your whole emergent eagle, fully plumed, is now long risen from his eyrie, and soars sublimely to the sun of heaven.'"

Eds. Evening Post.

No More Corns.—There is no doubt some quackery in the corn-doctor's trade, but there is more ignorance. For the benefit of both him and his patients, we will now disclose a secret which will relieve humanity from a load of misery not the less difficult to bear than it is unpitied or ridiculous. The cause of corns, and likewise of the torture they occasion, is simple friction; and, to lessen friction, you have only to use your toe as you do in like circumstances a coach-wheel—lubricate it with some oily substance. The best and cleanest thing to us is a little sweet oil, rubbed upon the affected part (after the corn is carefully pared) with the finger, which should be done on getting up in the morning and just before stepping into bed at night. In a few days the pain will diminish, and in a few days more it will cease, when the nightly application may be discontinued.

The writer of this paragraph suffered from these exerescences for years. He tried all sorts of infallible things, and submitted to the manipulations of the corn-doctor, but all in vain; the more he tried to banish the more they wouldn't go; or, if they did go, (which happened once or twice under the strong prevailment of caustic,) they were always sure to return with ten-fold venom. Since he tried the oil, some months ago, he has had no pain, and is able to take as much exercise as he chooses. Through the influence of this mild persuasive, one of the most iniquitous of his corns has already taken itself off entirely; the others he still pares at intervals, but suffering no inconvenience whatever from them, he has not thought it necessary to have recourse to caustic, which sometimes, if not carefully used, and vinegar and water applied at once to the toe, causes almost as much smart as the actual caustic.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A Drink of Beer Forever.—Mr. Emerson, in one of his lectures, tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wyckham, about the year 1150, endowed a house in the neighborhood of Winchester, to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it, forever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England he was curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked on the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread though its donor had been dead seven hundred years!

How to Read in a Railroad Car.—Hold a card or slip of paper over the line below that which you are reading; the eye being free from the disturbance caused by the motion of the train, you may then read with comfort.

We are often instructed by the fresh and healthful spirit, as well as amused by the *naivete*, of the editorials of some of our country contemporaries. Take the annexed as an example, from the Wisconsin Mercury:

"We have been gardening this week, and, having no breath left to blow the bellows of aspiring politicians, have substituted the scissors for the pen. If those editors who are hurling their big words of defiance and reproach at each other would just take the "shovel and the hoe," and go out into the golden sunlight and the pure air of heaven, we think they would forget their angry feelings, and possibly acknowledge that their opponents were no greater rogues than themselves. Envy and malice can never exist in the presence of bursting buds and springing grass, and no man can sow his seeds in anger, because the implied trust in the bounty and care of Providence of the act itself precludes any such wicked emotions. With the songs of the birds, cheerfulness, and maybe the dim-remembered hopes and aspirations of our new distant childhood, come thronging back upon our hackneyed hearts; and, if the freshness and luxury of these new feelings, thus aroused, moisten the eye, we need not be ashamed. Go out, then, ye sweltering denizens of grim and cobwebbed offices, into God's glorious sunlight, that your sluggish blood may be quickened in its flow, and your hearts refreshed by a communion with nature; if you blister your hand and get a kink in your back by a few hours of manual labor, so much the better for you. We have set the example, and can speak advisedly."

The Crops.—Our advices from Carolina give the most favorable accounts of the wheat and corn crops. The rich lands in Chowan, Perquimons and Pasquotank counties are admirably adapted to the culture of wheat, and we learn the prospect is more promising the present season than it has been in ten years before. Thus far it bids fair for an abundant harvest, which will take place in eight or ten days. The wheat on James river is very luxuriant, but the fear is that it has grown up into too much straw and will not yield much grain.

The corn crop, also, in all eastern Carolina, though not forward, is healthy and promising, and without the occurence of storms, or some other visitation, will amply repay the planter for his toil and labor.—That upon the low lands of the Roanoke is in rather an unprotected condition, owing to the fact that the dikes on the river have been swept away by freshets during the last fall and spring. They are now subject to inundation from a moderate rise in the river; but we hope they will escape all accidents of this kind.

In consequence of the high price of cotton for two years past, an unusual quantity of that staple has been planted in Carolina, and, notwithstanding the coldness of the season, a good stand has been obtained, and the plant looks flourishing.

Norfolk Argus.

Great Family Meeting.—Ezekiel DeCamp, of Butler county, who has resided on the same farm for 38 years, invited all his descendats to dine with him on Wednesday last. The larger part of them were present and partook of a sumptuous farmer's dinner. For want of house room an arbor was erected in the yard adjacent to the house, and tables prepared for the occasion. The old gentleman, 72 years of age, and his companion for more than 50 years, sat at the head of the table. Then were arranged in order 14 children, 88 grand children, 28 great grand children, and 30 who had intermarried with the family—making 160—30 were dead or absent.

The children of the Patriarch were 17 in number, viz: 12 sons and 5 daughters. One died at 10 years old; the other 16 lived to be heads of families, two of whom have since died. The eleven sons now living are all industrious, enterprising mechanics, and thirteen of the fourteen children are active members of the Methodist, Baptist, or Presbyterian churches.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. Webster's Habits of Life.—Mr. Webster was sixty-nine years old last February. During the whole active period of his life, he has risen very early and does so still—oftener up before five o'clock than after it—and getting through more work before the majority of lawyers and statesmen have breakfasted, than most of the better sort of them do in the whole day. In the summer season, when he is at Marshfield or at Franklin, he is generally out among his fine cattle, for his pleasure and health, by four o'clock in the morning; and in the course of the forenoon he often walks more miles, with his gun on his shoulder, or catches more fish, than most young sportsmen can in twice the time. His spirits are generally fresh, and, for his years, gay, except when anxious about the business of the country; his external senses are unimpaired; he is as quick of hearing as he ever was—much more so than some men like to have him; and he

A DISCOURSE

ON

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO PHILEMON,

Exhibiting the duty of Citizens of the Northern States in regard to the Institution of Slavery. Delivered in Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut, December 22, 1850.

BY N. S. WHEATON, D. D.

Among the books of the New Testament there is a short letter, written entirely on a private subject, and having no reference to the proof or elucidation of any doctrinal truth; which yet has its place in the Sacred Canon unquestioned from any quarter, and has been always understood as designed by the Holy Ghost for the general edification of the Church. From the nature of the subject of which it treats, it attracts little attention from the general reader. Yet, since it exhibits an example how a Christian Apostle behaved under certain peculiar circumstances, which circumstances have become our own in every essential particular, we naturally recur to it for instruction. There is this advantage in an example over a precept: the example, or instance, interprets the precept, and solves whatever there may be doubtful in it, if there be reasonable ground for doubt. When we see the rule actually applied in a particular case; when we see a man like St. Paul, acting under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, doing in his own person precisely that which is in accordance with his public teaching, we have a practical illustration of his meaning; and we know and feel that we are doing right when, under parallel circumstances, we act as he did. One might almost suppose that the Providence of God had anticipated the very crisis in which this country is now placed, and had caused this comparatively unheeded letter to be written as a guide to Christian consciences now.

Philemon was a citizen of Colosse, in Asia Minor, and evidently a man of wealth and consideration in his own city. But that of which it principally concerns us now to speak, is the esteem in which he was held by such a man as St. Paul. He had been converted by that Apostle to the Christian faith; he is commended for his "love and faith towards the Lord Jesus, and towards all saints;" St. Paul calls him "our dearly beloved and fellow laborer," whom he "always mentioned in his prayers," and in whose "love he had great joy and consolation," because, says he, "the bowels of the saints are refreshed by thee, brother." We may look in vain through all the Epistles for a similar instance of tender friendship and personal esteem for a man in the private walks of life. Many such are indeed mentioned with distinguished honor; but no one of them has been handed down to us so richly embalmed—so consecrated by the dear affection of "the chiefest of the Apostles," as Philemon of Colosse.

Philemon was a slaveholder.

One of his slaves, Onesimus, escaped from his bonds, and found his way to Rome, where St. Paul then was, an honorable prisoner within limits, but allowed to exercise the ministry. There, Onesimus hears the Apostle preach, and is converted to the faith of Christ. He seeks an interview with the Apostle, whom he had probably known at the house of his master in former days; confesses to him that he is a fugitive, and solicits his counsel.

A case is now presented, in which all the circumstances concur to bring to a decision, and before a competent tribunal, the rights and duties of all concerned.—The decision we have in the following passage, in the letter of St. Paul to Philemon:

"I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds; which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and to me: *whom I have sent again:* Thou, therefore, receive him, that is mine own bowels: Whom I would have retained with me that, in thy stead, he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the Gospel. But *without thy mind* would I do nothing."

The essential facts brought to our notice in this epistle, so far as they concern our present purpose, are these:

One of the best and most exemplary of Christian men, and the bosom friend of an Apostle, is a slaveholder:

The slave escapes from his master and finds his way to a far distant city, where he is safe from all pursuit:

He is there met by an Apostle, and by him converted to Christianity—shown the wrong he has done his master, and sent back to him, with a letter of commendation and friendly entreaty, which has ever been considered a masterpiece of its kind.

On the transactions thus briefly narrated we may remark, that nowhere in the epistle is there a word of censure, expressed or implied, of Philemon, for being the owner of slaves. There is no appeal to his conscience as a Christian; none whatever to any higher law than the law of the country which gave him a property in Onesimus. That right remained unimpaired, even after Onesimus became a Christian; and the Apostle; so far from impugning it, recognises it in all its force, and acts accordingly.

Another reflection, so obvious, indeed, as scarcely to demand a particular notice, is this: that had St. Paul perceived any thing morally wrong in the relation of master and slave, he could not, and would not, have done what he did—remit to a state of domestic servitude one who, already escaped from it, had acquired a new title to freedom by his adoption into the Christian family, if his former bonds were unjust.

Another circumstance to be remembered is, that Onesimus himself was satisfied with the whole procedure, since he acquiesced in it, and, by the direction of the Apostle, returned to his master. And, what makes the case a still stronger one, the slave was of the same complexion, and probably of the same race, with his owner; and, what is still more, all the parties were Christians.

On a candid review of all these circumstances, I know not how an unprejudiced mind can evade the conclusion, that the holding of men to involuntary service is not, under all circumstances, inconsistent with Christianity; or, in other words, that slavery has not been *prohibited* by the word of God.

Let us now see whether the Apostle's *teaching*, in reference to the same subject, was in accordance with his *practice* in the case of Onesimus.

Allow me to make one preliminary remark, which must be borne in mind in order to comprehend the force of the passages I am about to adduce from the New Testament. Whenever the word *servant* is used by the Apostles in speaking of or to a particular class of persons, the persons indicated are *slaves*, in the common meaning of the term, and were as much the property of their masters as are the descendants of the African in any of the Southern States. This will not be questioned by any one conversant with ancient history; nor that the power of the Roman slaveholder over his bondsman was far more absolute than any thing known in this land. Keeping this fact in view, then, that the *servants*, so often mentioned by the Apostles, were *slaves*, let us see what sort of precepts they delivered to this classs of persons in their discourses on the relative duties of mankind. If there should be any thing here which grates on the ear of modern philanthropists, the blame must be laid on those whom Christ sent forth into the world to instruct men in the duties which pertain to their several stations. They alone are responsible for such precepts as the following:

St. Paul to the Ephesians: "Servants be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart, as unto Christ. * * * Knowing that whatsoever good things any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, *whether he be bond or free.*"

St. Paul to the Colossians: "Servants obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye-service, as menpleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God."

St. Paul to Titus, a Christian pastor and bishop: "Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things."

St. Peter, in his General Epistle: "Servants be subject to your masters with fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward."

St. Paul, again, in his Epistle to Timothy, another pastor and bishop: "Let as many servants as are *under the yoke* count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them because they are brethren, but rather do them service. * * * These things teach and exhort. *If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth.* * * * From such withdraw thyself."

I wil not affirm that St. Paul had in his view a notorious class of persons in New England, in the middle of the nineteenth century, when he wrote this; but I may say that, had he lived to see and hear what we have been compelled to see and hear, his delineations of character could not have been more graphic and lifelike.

What, now, is the import of all these emphatic and reiterated injunctions, imposed on such as were in bonds and under the yoke? How do they comport with the zeal of our pseudo-philanthropists to break, at every hazard, the bond which unites the servant to his master? Is not the relation here recognised in its fullest extent, and made the groundwork of a particular class of duties? Is not obedience in the slave, according to the apostolic standard, made a duty as sacred as any other duty, social or moral? And are not they who *teach otherwise*—who would defraud the master by enticing away the bondsman, or detaining him—characterized by condemnatory epithets which it would be thought scarcely courteous to utter now; epithets piled one on another with rhetorical profusion, as if the culpability of their conduct could not be made to stand out in too strong relief? Are they, indeed, to be identified with the *men-stealers*, of whom the Apostle speaks elsewhere?

We have now, I think, arrived at the true reasons on which a Christian man, who honestly desires to do his duty, is expected *as a matter of conscience*, to acquiesce in the law which demands that the fugitive from service shall, on legal requisition, be returned. That he should be so returned, I need not say is the law of the land, and has been ever since the adoption of the Constitution under which we live. That it is not contrary to the law of God, is too evident to need further proof. If, then, these facts be incontrovertible, the most scrupulous conscience need not be disturbed by the demand of a cheerful acquiescence in the law which reclaims the fugitive slave; a law which demands no more than St. Paul thought it his duty to do in a parallel case. When I call the cases parallel, I must, however, make an exception in regard to a single point; but that exception places our duty, if possible, in a still clearer light. When he restored the fugitive Onesimus, he acted, so far as we are informed, under no constraint of civil law; the contrary is implied by the expression "whom I would have retained with me;" he was not *obliged* to do it, as is the case with us, by any positive enactment of the powers that were. He only obeyed what he understood to be the law of Christ, and the law of justice towards a Christian brother. Let those who, in their erratic cruise on the ocean of humanity, think they have made new and important discoveries, impeach him if they please of a dereliction of high moral duties. The task shall not be mine. It is enough for me that, in obeying a particular law under which I live, I am not only subjecting myself to a "power ordained of God," but doing precisely what I have an example of in the action of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, while under no such constraint as that imposed on me as a citizen of these United States.

Let me now briefly retrace the course of argument by which we have arrived at this conclusion; for it is one in regard to which it is desirable, at this particular time, that every one should be satisfied.

The consideration which met us in the outset,* was the universal requirement of Christ's law to submit ourselves, without reserve, to the law under which we live, "for wrath's sake, for conscience's sake, for the Lord's sake."

The next consideration was, that in thus submitting ourselves in this particular instance of restoring a fugitive, not in baffling the officers of the law and aiding in the escape of the slave, but in honestly sending him back to his legal owner, we just do what no less a man than St. Paul, a chosen messenger of the Lord, and the interpreter of the mind of Christ, did in a similar case; only that he was not constrained, as we are, by any positive law of man.

Then, referring to the *teaching* of this Apostle and his coadjutors, we find them recognising, without reserve, qualification, or censure, the relation of master and slave, and giving a variety of instructions to the latter in regard to the duties of his peculiar situation.

On all these accounts, and bearing in mind the conduct of St. Paul in the case of Onesimus, so perfectly in conformity with his precepts, and those of his fellow Apostles, we are obliged to conclude that when, under similar circumstances, we act as he did, and allow ourselves to be governed by the same law of duty which ruled him, we may be sure that we are acting right. In this conclusion I am content to rest, till I have the light of a new revelation to show me what I ought to do.

If any objection be urged on the score of humanity, and the supposed hardship of a return to a state of bondage; if our sympathies are engaged in behalf of any who, having escaped from their bonds, have been long dwelling amongst us, how very simple and obvious is the remedy! We have, in that case, only to purchase the liberty of the slave, and leave him in the quiet enjoyment of his home. A few thousand dollars would redeem all who are likely ever to be reclaimed in New England, and probably not a master at the South would hesitate to accept the arrangement. But let the law first have its course, without hindrance or obstruction from any quarter; and when the fugitive shall have been found and identified, he will soon learn whether the real friends of his race are not to be found among the strenuous supporters of law. To this course I do not see what possible objection can be urged by the most scrupulous mind, however unsatisfactory it may be to the factious and turbulent.*

In what I have said thus far, I have simply endeavored to present to you the law of Christianity in regard to slavery, as it appears to my own mind. I have spoken to you as Christians, solicitous to know your duty, or what may be your duty, at a very delicate and important crisis; and trust that every ground of reasonable doubt has been removed.

But there are other considerations, besides the mere obligations of law, which I wish to submit before I leave the subject, and to these I now ask your attention.

If any amongst us have been taught to think hardly of our brethren of the South for retaining the institution of slavery, it is proper to remind such *that it was not of their procuring in the first instance.* I cannot but remember that it was forced upon them, in their then condition of colonies, by the mother country, in the days of her moral darkness, when neither she nor any one else supposed there was any thing wrong or even questionable in the slave trade. It does not become us to forget that the capital and the navigation of New England—"the ships of Chittim," the navigating people—were largely, if not principally, engaged in transporting slaves from the barracoons of Western Africa to the shores of Virginia and the Carolinas; against the earnest protest, too, of both colonies. And when I remember all this, and consider how, in consequence, this domestic servitude has become so incorporated with the whole texture of southern institutions and society; how they have so grown up together, and are so intermingled, that by no possibility can slavery be suddenly torn out without the most deplorable consequences, both to the master and the servant; I think I see reason enough for a very kindly forbearance on our part; I recognise even a stern demand of justice, irrespective of all written laws, that we religiously abstain from every thing like contumely and reproach, as well as from an officious intermeddling with what is now altogether their concern, and none of ours. And I go still further, and say, in view of the part taken by the North in former times, in stocking the sugar and cotton fields of the South with their sable cultivators, that, whoever are entitled to cast the first stone, we are not that people. It seems indeed incredible that any amongst us should feel themselves at liberty to indulge in the language of vituperation, so long as we insist on praising our puritanical forefathers for every virtue under Heaven, and continue to build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous, through whose active agency the slave trade was carried on, and all the consequences incurred of which many are now disposed to complain.

Slavery having thus been imposed on our brethren at the South, not unwillingly, we are at liberty to suppose, so far as a portion of them were concerned, and become an integral part of their social existence, they cannot suddenly abolish it if they would. But whether they shall or shall not abolish it at all, is no business of ours. It was rightly said on a late occasion by one of our most eloquent orators, while commenting on a remark of the foremost of our statesmen, that we had *less* to do with the slavery of the Southern States than with that of Cuba. The latter we may discuss as we please, and publish what we please in regard to it; while the former is guarded against our approach by the very spirit and intent of our political compact. We cannot assail it without giving just ground of offence. Many seem to forget this, and talk as if we were under a moral obligation—some undiscovered, unintelligible higher law—to wipe out this foul blot, as they are pleased to call it, from our national character. Why, since the day when our navigators discharged their living cargoes at the wharves of the Southern States, it has never for one instant been under our control, in any manner or shape whatever. And whether it be a good or a bad institution, a blessing or a curse to the land where it prevails, is not our concern. It can no more become a practical question with the people of New England, than is the question of serfdom in Russia or Poland. It is less so, for the reason I have just alluded to, and a good and sufficient reason it is why we should let it alone.

When the people of the southern colonies, as they then were or lately had been, were about to unite with those at the North in a mutual confederation for commercial and other purposes, they were as independent of us as we were of them.—They had their local laws and institutions as we had; and they had a right to require, as they did, that one of the conditions of the compact should be, that they should continue to manage their domestic affairs in their own way, without any interference from us, just as we were to manage ours without any interference from them. It was one of the mutual stipulations, that persons held to service in one State, escaping into another, should, on requisition, be given up. That was a part of the compact, and a very important one to those States which were encumbered with a numerous population of this character; and they had a right to say that, unless that condition were made a part of the compact, the negotiation should not go on. They did not ask the North to sanction slavery, nor to pronounce any opinion in regard to it: no such thing. All that they demanded was, that slavery should be recognised as a fact, an existence, a thing that was, subject to no control but their own; and, moreover, that fugitives from labor should be restored—a thing of no sort of consequence to us, but of the greatest possible consequence to them. To these conditions we assented, and very properly; the federation could not have been consummated on any other terms. And now, if we deliberately violate those conditions, or, through a culpable negligence, permit them to be violated; if we allow a noisy faction, whatever their motives may be, so far to prevail as to set the laws at defiance, and in any way to render the recovery of a fugitive impossible, whether by connivance, or sham legal proceedings, or by open resistance, or by exhortations to resistance, then what follows? Why, the compact is broken *by us;* we refuse to fulfil its stipulations, and the aggrieved States may, if they choose, at any moment declare the confederacy dissolved. When their rights in this matter, as agreed upon and confirmed in the Constitution, the great instrument of union, shall be denied them, or cannot any longer be enforced, the bond is broken, and they are cast loose from all obligation to observe it. The act of separation in that case is ours, not theirs; the crime of disunion lies at our door, and not with them. All this seems plain enough.

Let me present the case in another point of view. Wherever the two races subsist together in the same community, *in any thing like equal numbers*, experience has shown it to be best that the relation of master and bondsman should prevail.—Whatever may be the evils, moral and social, growing out of such a relation—and I shall neither deny nor extenuate them—it is certain that much more aggravated ones, though of a different description, would follow the sundering of the tie; evils which would fall more heavily on the emancipated slave than on his former master. I speak now of the actual relative position of the two races in the Southern States, and on the supposition that they are to continue to inhabit the same land. But it would be foreign to my purpose to pursue this idea further.

For my own part, after the maturest consideration I could give to the very difficult problem how slavery in the United States is to be ultimately disposed of, I am unable to separate the idea of COLONIZATION from emancipation on an extended scale. Dwell together as equals, the two races never can; at least in this country. Wherever the sons of Ham and the sons of Japheth have been brought into juxtaposition, the original law of servitude in some of its forms has universally prevailed: "a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." I do not so much understand this in the light of a command that it should be so, as of a prophecy that it would be so. So it ever has been; so it is at the present moment, even in the place where I now stand; for you know there is and can be no equality here. All attempts, hitherto, to force the two races into an equal social position have only served to exhibit the amiable folly of their authors. The repugnance remains unconquered and unconquerable; and the inferior race must, by a law which we cannot control, remain under some kind of subordination to the higher intellect of the Anglo-Saxon, till it shall please God to lift up the curse pronounced four thousand and five hundred years ago. How this will be brought to pass is not yet altogether manifest; but the dawnings of God's providence in regard to the African are not perhaps undistinguishable at the present moment. They may, I think, be discerned in the opening of a door for the return and regathering of this long servile race in the land where their brethren are now clustered. As Joseph's brethren, when they sold him into Egypt, meant it for evil and God meant it for good, so may blessings incalculable yet spring from an act evil in itself—the carrying away of the African to sojourn for a time in a state of bondage. That time has not been lost to him. Compare the moral condition of the southern slave with that of his almost brute brother in the forests of Western Africa—worshipping the Devil, and propitiating his wrath with human sacrifices and rites obscene; administering the poison water; warring eternally, and wallowing without shame or restraint in the grossest sensuality—and say if his bondage, hard as bondage may seem to us, has not been to him a blessing? Beyond all doubt, he has been unspeakably elevated in the scale of being, humble as his position may still be. He has gained the knowledge which would never have dawned on his dark mind in his native land. He has been made to know the God who made him, and the Saviour who bought him, and all those precious truths of the Gospel which, more than any others, tend to improve and ennoble man's nature; his bondage, then, has not been to him altogether a curse. Very far from it. And, now that he has been in some degree prepared for usefulness in the hands of another master, shall we not say to him, and to all his brethren dwelling in the land of their captivity—"as fast as the way is prepared and the door is opened, return to your yet benighted brethren in the country of your forefathers, and impart to them the blessings you have received; bear to them the tidings of the everlasting Gospel; acquaint them with the arts of civilization you have learned; open the wilderness to cultivation; let churches arise, and let schools be established; let the native African see with his own eyes, and bear witness to the superiority of Christian and civilized over brute savage life. Be the founders there of a new empire; build cities on every harbor and inlet along the coast; and know that, when you are achieving these things, you are doing what none else can do for the millions there. You are reducing them to a state of civilized humanity; and you will also be doing what I fear can never be done by treaties, and protocols, and squadrons of armed cruisers—you will be putting an end forever to the African slave trade."

Such, I trust, will yet be the mission of the descendant of the African in this country. It has been begun already. The colony at Liberia, the nucleus of a future African empire, was prospering under the fostering care of the best of our great men, both at the North and the South, when it encountered a deadly and relentless foe in those who now claim to be exclusively the friends of the African. Their friendship has been fatal in every way, and will be, till the objects of their benevolence are torn from their embrace. But though their perverse labors have impeded for a time, they have not been able to arrest an enterprise, which I have ever regarded as comprising more of enlightened, and comprehensive, and far-reaching benevolence, than any other which this age has brought forth. When the present agitation, so aimless and fruitless of every thing but evil, shall have died away, we may suppose that the desire of the African exile will be more distinctly and finally turned towards a home already prepared to receive him, and where he can stand erect as a man, conscious of no superior by his side. When the present advantages, and fair promise and hope of the colony at Liberia, shall have been spread before him, and the dream of an equality here with the white man, whispered in his ear by his unreal friends, shall have been dissipated, we may trust that he will himself feel an ardent desire to return to that which is properly his country and his home, and share in the toil and glory of adding another to the civilized nations of the earth. Then will commence a spontaneous emigration of the race to the coast of Africa, such as is poured in upon us now from the shores of Europe. Every ship which parts from our shores, laden with our manufactures for the use of the colonists, to be exchanged for the rich products of the eastern tropics, will be made vocal—not with the groans of miserable captives manacled in the filthy hold, but with the songs and gratulations of captives made free at last, and going to bestow upon their brethren the liberty wherewith Christ made them free. Nor will the funds of the nation be withheld from the enterprise. Then will there be, what there has never yet been, *an open door, and effectual,* to the emancipation of the Southern slave. The great hindrance, in the estimation of those who ought to know best, will be removed: the dread, namely, of *a constantly accumulating population among them unfit for freedom*, as they always must be while they continue there.

I cannot regret the discussion which is now going on in these northern States. It has been forced upon us by the recent outbreaks against law; and it is time that we should all understand our duties as Christians, as citizens, as members of this great Confederacy. I am glad that a crisis has been reached, when we *must* determine whether we will any longer invite or tolerate an agitation so utterly senseless and pernicious as that which for years past has disturbed the peace of the Union, and now threatens its very existence. If we are henceforth to live in harmony with our brethren at the South, we must forego our absurd abstractions, and learn to deal justly, and follow after the things which make for peace. And never again should any factious man amongst us be allowed with impunity to reproach them, in a style so popular with the vulgar, for perpetuating an institution for which, at present, there is no remedy; or sting and irritate them with sarcasms as mean and ungenerous as they are unjust. And let us learn, also, to put more faith in *time and progress,* to bring about results which appear to us desirable.

In regard to slavery and its concomitants, one truth, at least, must by this time have become apparent to every dispassionate mind. No desirable change can be wrought by violence, by denunciation, by withholding from any citizen the rights secured to him by law, by any resistance, secret or open, to the execution of law. What must be the effect of such resistance or evasion? It is bad in every way, and to all concerned in it; and who amongst us is not concerned in upholding the supremacy of law? It is peculiarly afflictive to the race it professes to benefit, because their bondage is necessary made more stringent and oppressive, when it is seen that, in the event of their escape, there is no hope of recovery. And then, in the aggrieved party, there is left rankling a sense of wrongs unredressed, of intolerable insult, of a broken covenant—all tending to excite and foster a wish to separate forever from, and cease from all intercourse with, a people who cannot or will not be held to any compact, however sacred. And in that case we could not blame them. It would be the sentiment of every generous heart, in tendering to them the right hand of friendship and fellowship, when parting words were said, "Would to God we might still dwell together in unity, as we once did. But it cannot be; madness and faction are in the ascendant, and rule the hour; we have nothing to accuse you of; God's law and man's law are with you; but separate we must. We succumb to the master-spirits amongst us, who have had revelations of a higher law. Go, and the blessing of Heaven go with you."

And then—what then? America, lately the admiration, the pride, the hope of the great and good in every clime, become the scoff and jeer of the world; all faith in the ability of republics to fulfil the ends of government extinguished forever; our Union gone; our strength, our peace, our glory, departed like a gorgeous but transient vision; and henceforward our tale will be told in the wars and fightings which make up the burthen of vulgar history.

In none of the political agitations through which our country has hitherto passed, have I ever feared for the stability of the Union; for none of them sprung from interests or passions purely *sectional,* like that by which we are now convulsed. But at length the very crisis which the anxious mind of Washington foresaw—which he dreaded more than any other, and which he strove to avert by solemn and repeated warnings—is in eminent danger of being brought upon us by a few factious, aspiring men, who avail themselves of the honest blunders of weak and ill-directed consciences to compass their own selfish ends. Yet this dangerous point will be safely turned, if we will but do our duty with a faithful and resolute heart. The battle for the Union must be fought, not on the cotton fields of the South, but here on the soil of New England. The enemy in this case is the band of disunionists at home. Let law and order triumph here, and the immediate danger will have passed. Let those who love the Constitution and laws of our country stand by them, and plead for them, and act for them, and uphold them; and it may yet be well with us for many years to come.

That our confederacy can long, *very* long, stand the tug and strain to which it is likely to be subjected in the growing impatience of law, it would, perhaps, be too sanguine to expect. It may be wanting in some of the essential elements of durability. But let us make it last as long as we can, for the incalculable good it brings; and avert, to the latest hour possible, THE GREAT CALAMITY. Whenever it comes, it will come too soon. Let us not hasten it by any want of faithfulness on our part to the conditions of the compact; nor by weakly yielding to the clamors of a few "men of perverse minds, and destitute of the truth," allow this fair heritage to be given up a prey to the unimaginable miseries of disunion, anarchy, and civil war, the end of which no human mind can foresee.

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*Referring to a former discourse.

*The above remarks are designed to apply principally to the case of such fugitives as have been long resident at the North, and have families here. These the owners would probably be willing to surrender on reasonable terms.—An indiscriminate offer to redeem *all* fugitives would not only be a misplaced generosity, but would actually hold out an inducement to desertion.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of Greensboro' Female College has been *the* event of the week and of the season in our town.

The Examination commenced on Monday morning with the Preparatory department, and closed on Thursday afternoon with the Graduation exercises.

The pannels of the church gallery were hung all around with oil paintings, executed by the students of the Institution. It was a splendid exhibition—forming such a *gallery of art* as was never before presented to the public in this part of the country.

The department of music, under the direction of a professor and assistants of established reputation, has received all that care and attention which the public demands require.

But it is in the *literary department* of the College that the public look for the first attention, the greatest care. That attention and care have been bestowed by President Deems and his faithful corps of assistants.

The present condition of the College is more prosperous than it has ever been.—The report of the Faculty to the Trustees shows the following number in the several classes at the close of the year, viz: Senior Class 25; Junior Class 53; First Class 39; Preparatory department 19.

Nineteen of the Students received the honors of Graduation.

The Graduation exercises were solemn and affecting. President Deems's address to the Graduating Class was a hearty, stirring, thrilling burst of eloquence, kindling intense chivalric emotion in the soul of every man present. It was a grand compliment to Woman, the crowning work of God's creation.

The Summer vacation will extend to Wednesday the 30th July, when the exercises of the College will be resumed. The Board of Trustees have in contemplation the erection of an additional building, to accomodate the increasing numbers of students.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Indiana.—At a meeting of the Whigs of the ninth Congressional district of Indiana, held at Plymouth, in that State, on the 28th ultimo, the following among other resolutions was passed:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to Millard Fillmore and his Cabinet for the promptness and efficiency with which they have maintained the public faith, and for their determination to execute the laws at every hazard, and preserve unsullied the honor and integrity of the nation; and that this Administration deserves the confidence and support of the Whig party."

Ladies' Costume at Panama.—The Panama Herald says it has seen a native girl wearing *twenty-one American double eagles* ($420) linked together so as to form a chain. On the person of two others we have seen from $3,000 to $5,000 worth of pearls and diamonds, with hundreds of dollars worth of rich lace; and yet all were bare-footed, deeming shoes and stockings unnecessary to complete their costume.

Dog Wanted.—A Kentucky editor advertises as follows:

"Wanted, at this office, a bulldog, of any color except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size, snub nose, cropped ears, abbreviated continuation and bad disposition, who can come when called with a raw beefsteak, and will bite the man who spits tobacco juice on the stove and steals our exchanges."

The celebrated Geneva watches come out in great force at the Exhibition.—There are watches for the deaf and blind—a watch which runs with one winding three hundred and seventy-four days; one, smaller than a fourpenny piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller, in the top of a gold pencil case, tells the hour, day of the week, and month.

A Machine has been invented recently by Mr. A. B. Childs, of Rochester, which has attracted much attention from millers and mill owners, and its operation has elicited their unqualified admiration. It is a "Grain Separator," combining the operations of the blast, screen and suction in one machine of comparatively small dimensions, and doing the work in a manner far superior to all the old methods of cleaning grain previously to grinding it.

Remarkable Memory.—Perhaps the most remarkable instance on record of the power of memory, is one related of William Lion, a strolling player of England, who wagered a crown bowl of punch that he could repeat the contents of one number of the Daily Advertiser, a paper then crammed with advertisements from beginning to end. The next morning, notwithstanding the total want of connection between the paragraphs, the variety of advertisement, and the general chaos which is prevalent in any newspaper, he repeated it from beginning to end, without the least hesitation or mistake.

From the Charlotte Journal.

THE DISCUSSION.

On yesterday a short discussion took place between Gen. Dockery and Mr. W. Caldwell, the candidates for Congress. Mr. Dargan was not here.

Gen. Dockery spoke first. He stated that he should not make a formal speech, in fact from his manner of life and education he did not pretend to make an oratorical display, but that he should lay down certain principles which he would adhere to.

He stated that in previous discussions before the people, he had discussed various questions, the tariff, the bank, &c., but the question now before them was one of more important—it was not [illegible] Whig and Democrat, but over party—it was whether our government should be perpetuated—it was the question of disunion. He then went on to show that he denied the position taken by some that sovereignty was indivisible—he denied that dogma—he admitted that there was a sovereignty was in the people, but that for certain purposes, they had delegated a part to the General and a part to the State Governments. That inasmuch as the confederation did not work well our present form of Government was established by the Convention of Delegates appointed for the purpose and then it was adopted by the people in Convention, and that governments are entitled to our allegiance. He went on to show from the nature of the government, no State had a right to secede. He referred to Gen. Jackson's proclamation, during the days of Nullification and showed that the Old Hero had said that "SECESSION IS TREASON" to the Government—he also showed that while respect was paid to the rights of liberty was safe, and when the time was the case there was danger, and when this Union was destroyed it would be the knell of slavery in this country. He next referred to the Fugitive Slave law. Slavery was guaranteed he said by the Constitution, and this law was only a more stringent manner of enforcing the law which had been in existence since the Constitution to carry out the provision of the Constitution.

He then referred to the course of South Carolina, and said sometimes it was the case that a man was right on all questions but one, and he was perfectly entitled to that. Such is the case with South Carolina. He stated that he had as little sympathy with the abolitionists as any man, and they deserved the halter, and when the legislative and judicial authorities of the free States exhibited a disposition to assail us with further aggression, then forbearance ceases to be a virtue—he was for resistance then. He thought the North might yet do well. The leading men, Webster, Douglas, Buchanan and Cass, were defending the Union, and going for the South. He admitted that he was for going to the utmost limit of the Constitution, the Supreme Court, in extreme cases. He admitted that a State had a right to resist great oppression, but that would not be secession, it would be revolution.

He said he was branded as an abolitionist, submissionist, an abolitionist, &c., but most of the property he owned was in that species of property which caused all the clamor. He did not mind that however, abuse was what he expected.

Gen. Dockery said the question would be asked him, "Are you willing to coerce a President in coercing a State?" He said that if he was in Congress, having taken an oath to support the Constitution, he would be bound by his oath to vote the means to enable the President in executing the laws, but that would be after every other remedy had failed. He would deprecate such a measure as much as any man, but the President was bound to see the laws executed. Congress had the power, and could pass the act and it would be the supreme law of the land. He said he would do as he had done before, that he had voted Mr. Polk the means to prosecute the Mexican war, he would give the President the means to enforce the laws.

He said he was in Congress at the time of the settlement of the Oregon question—that he voted against having a territorial government, where only one part of the people could go. He said our present Governor, David Reid, Esq., had voted for excluding Southern men from the Oregon territory, but he (Gen. D.) voted with the South Carolina members, Mr. Calhoun and others, to permit them to go there. He requested Mr. Caldwell to please inform him how he would have voted had he been there.

He said he had lately returned from Mississippi, and although she was considered nearly as much in favor of secession as South Carolina, it was becoming unpopular. It would not take among the people. He believed South Carolina would not secede. He hoped she would not. Georgia and Virginia are opposed to it. He asked who are the secessionists? Not the President nor his cabinet, not many leading men, but such men as Mr. Rhett, who boasted that he had been engaged for years in this cause, and other disappointed politicians.

Gen. Dockery then referred to Mr. Caldwell's course relative to secession. He stated that he had understood he had also said a year ago stated that "he was for resistance now." He referred to his course in the Legislature, and especially to his speech on "the great speech of the session," so called by his friends, and he wished to know why it was it had not been published. He desired to see it as well as others. He noticed also resolutions, which he advocated by the minority of the committee on Negro Slavery which asserted the right of secession by a State. That when a majority of the people declared for secession although it might be by but one, the rest must submit. Such a doctrine was abhorrent. He next referred to his going into the Union meeting at Monroe, and although the resolutions were taken from the Farewell Address of Washington, the writings of Madison and Jackson, and even the Constitution itself, yet he opposed them as advocating the rankest submission doctrine.

He said South Carolina was encouraged by some here and she was told that if she seceded she would touch a cord in the breast of the young men of North Carolina, which would bring them from the mountains to the seaboard to her assistance. He desired to know who made South Carolina our guardian. There were 15 Southern States, were they less intelligent or patriotic than she was? He said they were equally intelligent and patriotic

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1851.

they were unwilling to follow the ... she was disposed to pursue.

Gen. Dockery put the question to Mr. ... well to know if he was in Congress, ... would he vote to give power to the Presi... to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law in ... achusetts.

In noticing the Compromise, Gen. Dock... said if he had been in Congress he would not have voted for abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, ... he saw no impropriety in the laws as ... of the Southern States legislated on ... matter, Congress had the same right ... State for that District. He said he would have voted for the admission of California because States rights was involved, ... he could not see how Mr. Calhoun and others could object when it presented itself ... to their own opinion on the subject. ... Congress had to do was to see that her ... was republican. He said as the ... relative to slavery was objectionable to ... he hoped California would yet become ... but he said the South had gained ... by the Compromise, for the right ... to Utah and New Mexico to ... their own selection relative to having ...

... concluded by thanking the people for ... attention, and offering, if he should be ... to Congress, to attend to any business ... of them might want attended to, ... they supported him or not.

Mr. Caldwell rose to reply. He said that ... Dockery spoke of being hackled and he ... he had hackled himself open for being well ... but he did not know that he should do ... as he deserved.

... then launched out against the passage read ... Dockery from Gen. Jackson's Proclamation, ... he asserts that Secession is treason. ... endeavored to argue that Gen. Dockery ... to apply that to him, but he appealed ... people present to say whether he was a ... he said he did not come of that kind of ... he would not dishonor the grave of his ... who fought for our liberties. He then ... from the Globe an extract from what he ... General Jackson's counter Proclamation, ... he said repudiated the passage read by ... Dockery. He said Jackson had got some ... in his Cabinet, that Livingston wrote ... Proclamation, and he authorized the Editor ... Globe to deny the doctrines put forth in ... paper, and that it came with a bad grace ... a man who had called Jackson a tyrant to ... bringing up his authority to bolster his ... Gen. Dockery wished to know ... Jackson's name was to the counter-pro... He said no.

... admitted that the Democrats at the North ... unsound as the Whigs and that all the ... States are unsound on the subject of ... And although Webster had stood up ... he had been repudiated by his ... they had even refused him Faneuil ...

Caldwell attempted to prove that General ... was more of a disunionist than he was, ... would resist when the Fugitive Slave ... repealed. Gen. Dockery would be a... time, he said, for he would claim the re... to withdraw, and that would save ... or something to that effect.

... Fisler, Sumner, &c. [The same ques... to be put to Mr. Caldwell, would he a... Sumner, Hale, &c.]

... that the General Government was ... he said the bill of rights asserted that ... entry was in the people. He then read ... opinion of Judge McLean to show that ... was not bound by an unconstitutional ... would here remark that Gen. Dock... only speaking of laws passed under the ... He knew as well as Mr. Cald... unconstitutional laws could not be en... He then referred to the resolutions of ... committee on Negro Slavery, and ... that they embodied the sentiments of ... person, and also those of the resolutions ... and from the drift of his argument, as ... sovereignty remains with the people, wheth... delegated or not, we are living under no gov... at all—we are a mobocracy.

He then referred to a remark of Gen. Dock... that the North was doing well," and he ... how were they doing it? by the repeal of ... Fugitive Slave law. He asked if Vermont ... nullified it, and if Massachusetts had ... done the same thing?

... would remark here that it is true that ... did pass resolutions nullifying the Fu... Slave law; but it is stated by the papers ... that they were passed when most of the ... members were away. Now, if these res... are not repealed at the next session ... are willing that as much odium shall ... on Vermont as possible. But it is not ... that Massachusetts has passed such reso... Certainly Mr. Caldwell could not have ... it, for we received the information ... night's mail. They were passed in ... but were killed in the House.]

... he did not intend to excite the sym... of any one to induce them to vote for ... says he, if you love your party more ... country vote for Gen. Dockery, but if ... country more than party vote for me, ... will lead to its safety.

... insisted that South Carolina was wrong, ... fighting for our property.

... Caldwell did not reply to any of the que... put to him by Gen Dockery. Neither did ... what he was represented as saying a ... that he was for resistance, and now." ... threatening storm prevented a reply from ...

... does not pretended to give all that was ... followed in the manner in which it was ... but we have endeavored to do so from ... notes taken.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal met in Raleigh, on Mon... all the Judges in attendance. The ... following gentlemen have been admitted ... County Court practice:

... A. Thompson, Wayne.
... Woollard, Washington, Beaufort Co.
... M. Arrington, Nash Co.
... Geo. L. Glenn, Rockingham Co.
... B. Miller, Virginia.
... F. Latham, Washington, Beaufort Co.
... Spears, Cumberland.
... A. McGary, Fayetteville.
... W. Wilson, Hillsboro'.

Following to Superior Court practice:

... A. Jenkins, Warrenton.
... McLean, Robeson.
... Williams, Sampson.
... Jones, Craven.
... Clegg, Chatham.
... Hill, Duplin, co.
... Mallett de Berniere, McDowell co.
... Howard, Jr., Tarboro'.
... G. Henderson, Rockingham.

The Methodist Church South has 504,... members, and 1582 travelling preach... The increase the past year has been ... members, on an average six to each preacher.

Missouri.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says:

"The Whig press of the West, with extraordinary unanimity, is speaking out in favor of Millard Fillmore as its standard-bearer in the next contest."

NEW FLOUR.

EXTRA QUALITY, made of new Wheat, for sale at Cool Spring Mills, or by
GEO. McNEILL.
The highest price paid for Wheat.
June 16, 1851. 76-4w

Blount's Creek Factory.

4-4 Sheetings, 7-8 Shirtings,
Flax and Cotton Cloth, 7-8 and 4-4, (made of home thread,)
Cotton Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, (all Nos.)
Stocking Yarn and Carpet Warp.
For sale by the bale or piece, by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 14, 1851. 76-4w

4TH OF JULY.—We learn that Mr. Thos. J. Robinson is to deliver the Oration in this town on the ensuing Anniversary, and Maj. Archibald McLean to read the Declaration of Independence.

In Raleigh, Henry W. Miller, Esq. is to deliver the Oration. In Wilmington, Joshua G. Wright, Esq.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—William Eaton, Esq. of Warrenton, has been appointed to this office by the Governor and Council, in place of B. F. Moore Esq. resigned. An excellent appointment.

MR. DARGAN WITHDRAWN.—With great pleasure, we copy the following from the Wadesborough Argus:

We understand that Mr Dargan has withdrawn from the canvass, and is no longer a candidate for Congress. He has been induced to take this step from a desire to preserve the harmony of the Whig party, and prevent the District from being misrepresented. For this course on the part of Mr Dargan, he deserves, and will receive, the thanks of the Whig party.

As there is now but one Whig candidate in the field, we hope the Whigs and other Union men will all unite, and give him "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

How far Mr. Dargan' patriotic course has been influenced by the affected adulation of the Locofoco paper in that District, which was so anxious that he should *not* withdraw, we can guess. The thing was overdone, and Locofocoism for once overreached itself.

Gen. DOCKERY has published the following appointments to address the people:—

Rockingham, Saturday, June 21.
Williamson's, Richmond county, Thursday, June 26.
Laurel Hill, Richmond, Saturday, June 28.
Bryan's, on the Raleigh road, Moore county, Thursday, July 3.
Carthage, Moore county, July 4.
Gold Mine, Moore county, July 5.
Troy, Montgomery county, Tuesday, July 8.
Mineral Springs, Richmond county, July 12.
Wadesborough, Tuesday, July 15.
Furr's, Stanly county, Thursday, July 17.
Moore Smith's, Stanly county, July 18.
Albemarle, Stanly county, July 19.
Concord, Cabarrus county, Tuesday, July 22.
Fesperman's Store, Union county, July 24.
Davis's Gold mine, Union county, July 25.
Monroe, Saturday, July 26.
Charlotte, Tuesday, July 29.
Dallas, Friday, August 1.
Lincolnton, Saturday, August 2.

GEN. DOCKERY.—The Standard, and other Locofoco prints, are reviving an old falsehood, charging Gen'l Dockery with writing a puff of himself, for the "Independent," a paper published in Raleigh in 1845. The article in that paper spoke of Gen'l Dockery, then a Senator in the State Legislature, as "a man well known for great firmness of purpose and strength of intellect."

Now we happened to know that Gen'l Dockery was not the author of the article. It was written by a distinguished member of the Legislature, but not by him. In the Observer of Jan'y 29, 1845, we said.—

"Among the attempts made by the Locofocos to injure this most efficient Senator and sterling Whig, the latest is found in the Locofoco papers charging him with writing an article for the Independent, praising himself as a man "well known for great firmness of purpose and strength of intellect." The assertion that he wrote any such article is utterly unfounded. We know it to be so."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent., of which 5 per cent. is for the Stockholders, and ½ per cent. for the tax to the State on each share of stock.

DISCOURSE ON SLAVERY.—Our attention having been called to the Discourse on Slavery by the Rev. Dr. Wheaton, of Hartford, Con., we read it with so much satisfaction that we concluded we could not do better than to publish it. Our readers will not, we think, regret its length, for it is the clearest and most conclusive defence of Southern institutions and Southern rights, on Scriptural authority, that we remember to have read. Its delivery in Connecticut, and its publication by request, are gratifying signs of the correct feeling of many in that State.

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS.—Several of the Locofoco papers, and perhaps a few Whig papers, are somewhat disturbed just now because their neighbors, and not themselves, have been called upon to do some advertising for the Departments at Washington. As some of this advertising has been sent to us, it may be proper to say, that it was so sent without solicitation, as all the advertising, of all kinds, that we get, is sent. We eschew the whole system of *boring* either public or private men for what is called patronage, either in the way of advertising or subscriptions—being quite content with the share we get of both, without any sacrifice of our self-respect or of the respect of others. The advertisements have doubtless been sent to us under the supposition (a correct one,) that the circulation of the Observer is among the largest of any of the papers, Whig or Loco, in the State.

We have no fear that any body will accuse us of supporting the Administration *because* of this so-called patronage. The Observer has been Whig from the start, and has supported Whigs and Whig Administrations during many years of the entire absence of government patronage. It will support them neither more nor less heartily because it has now received one or two of those advertisements which the laws require to be published.

DISUNION PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We hope the great body of Democrats in this State are not unmindful of the efforts making by their Locofoco associates to array the party against the Union, and in favor of Secession. This has been manifested with great caution, by slow, though we hope not sure, degrees. But the fact is, that there is now scarcely a Locofoco paper in the State whose leanings are not apparent in favor of Secession, which is but another name for disunion. And what is as bad, the candidates of the party for Congress are of the same stripe. There are Venable, Green W. Caldwell, Ruffin, Clingman, (who, though professing to be a Whig, is good enough Locofoco to receive the almost undivided vote of that party.)

The following are the latest incidents showing this tendency:

We learn from the Goldsborough Telegraph that Mr. Ruffin spoke strongly for Secession at the Convention which nominated him for Congress, as did some others of the orators on that occasion.

The Tarborough Press, after eulogising the late disunion Convention in South Carolina, says,—

"That South Carolina will go out of the Union, we can scarcely entertain a doubt, from the evidence of unity here presented—*and who blames her?* Virginia, who took the lead in this matter, and invited the South by her trumpet calls to stand by their arms, *has meanly sneaked out of the contest*—crawfished—submitted—and now asks the other Southern States to follow her example. *Forbid it Heaven.*"

FROM EUROPE.—The America arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, with Liverpool accounts to the 31st ult.

Cotton was firm at the same rates as on the 24th, say 5¾d. for Fair Uplands. Sales of the week 51,000 bales. At Havre, Cotton had declined.

In the British House of Commons, the debates on the Ceylon question had terminated, and Ministers had obtained a majority of eighty, a triumph which secures their continuance in office for the present. The debate on the Ecclesiastical Tithes Bill was progressing. On the evening of the 27th ult., the Protectionists held a Banquet in the town of Tamworth, which is near the residence of, and formerly was represented in Parliament by the late Sir Robert Peel. The people rose to disperse the meeting, and broke the windows of the Hall wherein the Banquet was held, &c. The military were eventually summoned to quell the riot.

The Continental news is unimportant.

The Great Exhibition.—To the astonishment of almost every body, notwithstanding the fall of price to 1s., the interior of the Crystal Palace was not so much crowded as usual. A great rush was anticipated and the consequence was that a comparatively small number came.

Up to 5 o'clock only 21,258 persons entered the building, and the receipts of the doors fell to $920—an immense decline from the amount collected on Saturday. The visitors appeared chiefly to belong to the middle classes of society.

Her Majesty has purchased at the Exhibition, a tiara of sapphires of great lustre and size, and a brooch, consisting of two enormous rubies, set round with diamonds, by Lemonniere of Paris.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—The Wilmington Journal and other Locofoco presses have, after much outcery, proved to their own satisfaction, that the Whig party is untrue to the South! Their manner of proof is somewhat remarkable. According to their account, the Governor of Pennsylvania, who is also the Whig candidate for re-election, *pocketed*, and thereby in effect vetoed, a bill of the Legislature repealing a former act interfering with the recovery of fugitive slaves. This is Governor Johnston's offence. That of the Pennsylvania Whigs is, that they continue to support him: and because *they* do so, *Southern* Whigs are not worthy of confidence! Most logically argued!

But there is another side of the question; and for it we are by no means indebted to the Journal, but to the Harrisburg papers. It is this: Col. Bigler, the Locofoco candidate in opposition to Gov. Johnston, *voted for* the very act for *favoring* which Gov. Johnston is denounced! Is Col. Bigler an abolitionist, or does his democracy cover this as well as a multitude of other sins?

We would most respectfully inquire of the Journal, whether the Democrats of Pennsylvania have "formally withdrawn from membership"? If they have not "formally withdrawn" as the Journal says our "Natural Allies" do, when they turn abolitionists, we submit that they should be *in-formally* kicked out.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Public feeling in South Carolina is getting up to fever heat. The imminence of the danger of separate State Action,—which means immediate Secession,—has aroused many of those who were quiet whilst the storm seemed to be distant; and they are now making themselves heard, in public meetings, in speeches, in addresses, and through two or three papers which have recently been started to advocate a less violent course, and one or two others whose columns have at last been opened to discussion.

Two large meetings have been held, in Edgefield and Greenville, at which entire unanimity prevailed against separate secession. The Hon. Mr. Burt wrote a very strong letter on the same side to the Edgefield meeting. Col. Dudley, Senator of Marlborough District in the Legislature, has published a long address to his constituents on the same side. And it is admitted that throughout the State, in Charleston especially, there is a very large number opposed to secession.

But, we are sorry to observe, that in all these cases, (except as regards Charleston,) there is no manifestation of attachment to the Union, but only a desire for delay in the hope that the remaining Southern States will in time be induced to unite with them in forming a Southern Confederacy.

Now in this view of the question it can scarcely be desired that the crisis should be postponed. The settled hostility, apparently unappeasable, which *hopes* that outrage may be committed, to justify disunion, might as well indulge itself now as hereafter. It is a feeling which *will not* be mollified in South Carolina, and which ought not to be allowed to extend into other States. The real blessings of the Union are too many and valuable to be cast away because of any evil or wrong which *may* possibly be inflicted on us by the spirit of fanaticism at the North. The South is now prosperous beyond example, in the Union. The Compromise Acts are executed in good faith. Let us not overlook these advantages, and plunge into an abyss the depth of which no human eye can fathom. If South Carolina will go, let her go,—alone.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury proposes to celebrate the ensuing 4th of July as a day of *humiliation and prayer!*—humiliation, we suppose, because it is the anniversary of the day on which allegiance to Great Britain was thrown off, and prayer that it may be restored in S. C.

A paper is about to be established in Charleston expressly to advocate the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Thomas Ruffin, Esq., of Wayne, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 8th District.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—Subscribers to the Art Union in 1850 are requested to call at this office and receive the Six Engravings to which they are each entitled. And, if they think proper, renew their subscriptions for 1851.

SPECIE.—Nearly three millions of dollars in specie were shipped from New York to Europe during the week before the last.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—Referring to the numbers of persons leaving Ireland for the United States, an Irish paper says, that large sums of money are being transmitted by friends and relatives across the Atlantic, to enable parties at home to join them in the new world.—The flourishing accounts of work and high wages, almost daily reaching Ireland, are, it is said, "acting as a spell upon the peasantry."

COTTON BLOOMS.—The Wadesborough Argus mentions that John P. Little, Esq. of Richmond county had cotton in bloom on the 7th inst., Isham A. Dumas, Esq. on the 10th, and A. Myers Esq., of Wadesborough on the 12th.

COTTON BURNT.—1026 bales of Cotton were burnt in the barque Savannah, on her voyage from Savannah to New York. The vessel and cotton and other freight were valued at $80,000, and were all lost. Mostly insured.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills at Lawrence, Mass. have made an exhibit of their business by which it appears, that in the last six months, they have lost $50,000.

A GENEROUS ACT.—De Bow's Commercial Review, for May, mentions a fact not before generally known, which is highly creditable to all the parties concerned, as follows;—

"A short time before Mr. Calhoun's death, and about the time it was ascertained that he was declining, it was resolved by a number of public spirited gentlemen to raise by subscription among themselves a sum of money sufficient to pay off some debts, that in his devotion to the public interests, he had been obliged to contract, and furnish him with ample funds to travel to Europe. The design was to demand it of him as a duty to his State to quit Congress for a time and go abroad. He died before they had made up the amount, or communicated with him upon the subject. The total sum raised was near $30,000. The venerable Judge Huger, H. Gourdin, and M. Conner, were the movers in the matter, and acted as the trustees."

The money has been placed at the disposal of Mrs. Calhoun.

Our readers will remember that a similar act of liberality was extended to Mr. Clay, several years ago, a number of his personal friends, (among whom we are proud to say was a gentleman of this State, who would be offended should we name him,) having subscribed $30,000, and quietly paid off Mr. Clay's notes to that amount in the Kentucky Banks,—the first knowledge Mr. Clay having of the matter being obtained when he called at the Bank to attend to his notes.

More than once, we believe, have the people of Boston manifested equal generosity to Mr. Webster.

Bitter politicians have called the Webster gratuities by all sorts of hard names, bribery, corruption, &c. But the acts are all alike, springing from admiration of the men, and a knowledge, (which should be deeply impressed upon all those ambitious of public life,) that its emoluments are almost always insufficient to meet its expenses, even when, as in Mr. Calhoun's case especially, the individual is noted for economy and prudence.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.—A machine has been invented in England by which fires can be instantly extinguished! It has been tried, and found altogether successful, in numerous instances, as one of which may be mentioned, a fire which broke out in a wadding manufactory, of course one of the most combustible establishments that can be imagined. This machine was used, and in a few minutes the fire was extinguished and the hands again at work.

It is stated to be nearly as portable as a firebucket, and so easy of application that a child may use it. The article used (anti-combustive gas) "perfectly innoxious to life or comfort' without injury to property, and at the same time instantaneously destructive to flame. The English patent is vested in a regularly organized company, with manufacturing establishments, doing extensive business, and sharing dividends. Their wonder-working, fire-subduing engines are rapidly distributing to every part of the British empire. The Queen, the greater number of the nobility, and many of the principal manufacturers have the machine in their palaces, mansions, and establishments. The invention is strongly recommended by many principal officers in the Royal Navy and well-informed commanders in the merchant service; and Lord Brougham recently said that he hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having some of these machines on board.

The Royal Commissioners for the Great Industrial Exhibition have directed the introduction of them into the Crystal Palace, for the protection of the invaluable articles collected at the World's Fair.

Of course we shall soon have them in the United States, and the rate of Fire Insurance will be reduced accordingly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Gov. Dinsmore in his Address to the Legislature speaks strongly in favor of the Compromise. The Address was so patriotic that Mr. Bartlett, a Whig, moved the printing of double the usual number of copies.

Messrs Saunders and Terry, the gentlemen who had the street fight with pistols in Lynchburg, Virginia, are both dead of their wounds.

Deep River Coal.—We have been shown, by Prof. Lemuel Williams, a beautiful specimen of *Cannel* Coal, found on the plantation of James Taylor, Esq., between Pittsboro' and Haywood, two miles above the latter place. No examination has yet been made as to the extent of the vein.

Prof. W. is more than ever convinced, however, of the amazing extent of the coal beds along Deep River, and the consequent immense importance which that section of country is destined to command.

The *Cannel* is the most valuable of the Coals—bringing, generally, four dollars more per ton. The usual price is $12 per chaldron, which makes it about 89 per ton.
Raleigh Register.

The Methodist Church Suit.—We learn from the "Christian Advocate and Journal" that the book agents of the Methodist E. Church, acting upon the suggestion of the Court in the late trial respecting the church property, have proposed to the Commissioners of the Church South "an adjustment of their preferred claims by a legal arbitration under the authority of the Court."—We are glad to learn this, and trust that the South will, with equal promptitude and cheerfulness, meet the proposal favorably.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MR. HERSMAN, General Agent both for the Life and Fire Insurance Companies of this State, has arrived in Fayetteville, prepared to take risks in both Companies. He may be consulted at the Fayetteville Hotel.
June 17, 1851. 1w

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M.,
Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.
June 17. 76-10wpd

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1899 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business.
OWEN HARGROVE.
Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FURTHER supply, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 16, 1851.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—THE COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises attending the late Annual Commencement at Chapel Hill, attracted a large number of visitors of both sexes.

The Anniversary Address was delivered on Wednesday by W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, and we heard it greatly praised. It was said to have been an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the young men to put forth their best efforts in behalf of North Carolina; not to desert her for other homes, but to push forward works of improvement and make North Carolina, what she is capable of being made, equal to the best States in the Union.

An Address was delivered on Wednesday afternoon before the Alumni Association by Professor Hubbard, which we heard highly spoken of. It was, we learn, a critique on the different histories of North Carolina, pointing out their merits and defects; and it was the opinion of our informants that Mr. H. displayed excellent taste and judgment in his remarks.

We are gratified to learn that the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the Trustees upon Professor James Phillips, of our University, and the Rev. William Norwood, of Richmond, Va.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon thirty-five young gentlemen, as follows:

E C Bellamy, J B Bryan, D M Carter, W L Claiborne, T A E Evans, B Fuller, T M Garrett, R S Grant, L Guion, B S Hendrick, Sam'l Ashe Holmes, A Leitch, J H Lindsay, M J McDuffie, N McKay, Jr. T J Norcom, R L Patterson, J A Patton, G M Richardson, E Ruffin, C B Sanders, J J Seawell, F E Shober, P E Smith, C C Terry, F A Toomer, L Treadwell, J Waddill, Jr, J A Washington, G W Watson, J T Wheat, Jr, W C Whitaker, E W Wilkins, J L Wooster.

The following communication, from a friend, will give the particulars in relation to the speeches on Thursday:

1. The Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Claudius B. Sanders, of Johnston, was well delivered, with great emphasis and taste, and was well received.

2. The Early History of North Carolina, by Bartholomew Fuller, of Fayetteville, was a finished composition, and did justice to its illustrious subject. We rejoice to see that the history of our State begins to attract that attention which its importance deserves. There is no State in our Union whose early history is more redolent with glowing reminiscences of patriotism and valor than North Carolina. She was the State of the "Old Thirteen" on whose shores the Anglo Saxon first landed. (1584.) On the banks of Alamance, in 1771, was the first blood spilled by a Royal Governor (Tryon); and her sons at Mecklenburg (1775,) first raised the flag of liberty against English oppression. And yet less is known of her history than of any State in the Union. The allusion of the orator to Drummond, the first Governor, was chaste, classic, and beautiful.

3. Party Spirit, by Thomas Adelis Emmet Evans, of Cumberland, was in good taste and well delivered.

4. The Infirmities of Men of Genius, by Julius Guion, of Raleigh, showed much literary taste and research.

5. A Graduate's Aspirations, by William Marshall Richardson, of Anson, showed much eloquence and fancy. The hopes of the young and aspiring were delineated, and we sympathised with the youthful orator in the bright prospects of the future, and trust they may be all realized in fruition.

6. Virtue alone makes Men Free, by Thomas Miles Garrett, of Bertie, was demonstrated lucidly from the history of France and other countries, and might be deemed almost self-evident: although some of the positions of the orator, as to the effect of science and education, might admit of argument. The head and the heart ought both to be educated, and then men are free.

7. The Oration by David Miller Carter, of Hyde, as to the unjust and impolitic effect of "Religious Tests of office," was the speech of the day. The subject was aptly chosen, ably handled, and eloquently enforced. We may venture to predict that, if the germs of genius that were exhibited are properly cultivated, this young gentleman has a bright and useful career before him.

8 & 9. The next orations, "Excelsior," by Lowndes Treadwell, of Mississippi, and Socialism, by Jesse Harper Lindsay, of Greensboro', were excellent, both in matter and manner.

These were the morning exercises. The afternoon exercises commenced with an Oration on the Influence of Public Opinion, by Leigh Claiborne, of Tipton, Tennessee. The influence of the good opinion of those around us, as an incentive to good and a restraint to evil, was most impressively enforced and beautifully delineated.

2. The late Crisis in our National Affairs, by Frederick Armand Toomer, of Pittsborough, was a production of this young gentleman which proves that he inherits the polished style and eloquence of his distinguished ancestor, so well and favorably known to our State as an able writer and an accomplished orator. We hope that the reputation gained by him, will be fully sustained and excelled by this promising son.

3. The Noblest Motive is the Public Good, by Charles Cornelius Terry, of Richmond, was a theme well handled, and eloquently enforced. While it showed the patriotism of youth, it proved the philanthrophy of age.

4. Flora Mac Donald, by Malcom James McDuffie, of Cumberland, was a historical sketch, and the warm imagination of youth mingled with patriotism, drew continued applause from his delighted auditors. We are rejoiced to see such subjects chosen as themes of declamation, for while they allow full exercise to the fancy, they induce a research into the history of our State and its spirit stirring recollections.

5. The Valedictory Oration, by James Alfred Patton, of Asheville, which was appropriate and affecting, closed the scene.

The composition and delivery of these orations, show a high degree of mental culture at our University, and deep and solid acquirements, highly honorable to the able and learned Faculty who preside over its destinies. May it long so continue, and shed forth living streams to every portion of our country, to vivify and gladden our land.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 14—Steamer Evergreen, with Clay in tow, and goods for P P Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, E W Willkings, J H & J Martine, S Boon, A A McKethan, J H Hall, R M Orrell, D & W McLaurin, H Branson & Son, M Russell, Cook & Johnson, C S Barbee, Cook & Taylor, T & W H Lambert, W Murphy & Co, C C Barbee, D J McAlister, E A Vogler, F Garrett, W Wilson, J H Hanks, W H Welch & Co, and others of this place and the interior.

June 15—Steamer Chatham, with boat Cumberland in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, W Lassiter, J & J M Worth, T S Martin, J M A Drake, B & Phillips, Worth & Saunders, J Hunt, J & B G Worth, Scott & McAdoo, Shelly & Field, J D Williams, G Gardner, G Brandt, J Long, Williams, Haywood & Co, A Gardner, J C Blum, Boger & Ruse, J Stafford, C T Haigh & Son, J C McNair, G C Mendenhall, P Adams, F J Swann, Wash Min'g Co, E Penry, Island Ford Co, J A Spears, J Dollar, R Starling, N M Griffin, D Marshall, S J Hinsdale, W T Henderson & Co, Snow Camp Co, W A Lash, C Banks, Sellars & Son, R Gwyn & Son, J R C, R Foster, J B Troy, Cook & Taylor.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Schr. Louisine from Charleston. 9.—Brigs Henrietta from Savannah, Nitheroy from New Haven; Schrs. Jos. H. Flanner from Philadelphia, Geo. Harriss and Elouise from N. York. 10.—Schrs. Elizabeth from Baltimore, Moderia from Boston. 11.—Br. Barque Amelia from N. York, Barque Jeanette from do.; Brig Gen. Marshal from Boston; Ship Catharine from New York.

MARRIED,

On the 20th ult., at Worthamwold, Granville county, by the Rev. Geo. Ferrell, Dr. ISAAC JACKSON, of Chatham, to SUSAN A., daughter of Dr. James L. Wortham.

In Chatham county, on the 1st inst., by Rev. S. G. Evans, Capt. ALFRED M. FERGUSON to Miss PYRENA, daughter of Price Vestal, Esq., all of said county.

At the residence of the Hon. John Branch, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Miles Nash, Gen. WM. BAILY, of Jefferson county, Florida, to Mrs. MARY ELIZA READ, daughter of Gov. John Branch.

In Marion District, S C, on the 14th ult, by the Rev H Lennon, Rev D B AYRES, to Miss ELIZA FLOYD, daughter of Sam'l Floyd, Esq.

DIED,

We deeply regret to hear, by the following notice, of the death, last night, of our venerable and much esteemed friend, JOHN SMITH, Sen., Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of this County:—

☞ The relatives and friends of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Sen., are requested to attend his funeral to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the Family Burying Ground near the mouth of Lower Little River.

In Salisbury, on Monday evening the 9th inst., JOHN B. LORD, Esq. Mr. Lord was in this town, a Delegate to the Episcopal Convention, only six days before his death, apparently in the highest health; and his sudden death has shocked many warm friends here and throughout the State. He was a gentleman of irreproachable personal and professional character, whose loss will be deeply mourned. He was a native of Wilmington, and we suppose about 35 years of age. He leaves a wife and five children.

In this town, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM L. CALLAIS, son of Amos and Mary B. Williamson, aged 5 years 2 months and 1 day.

In this town, on the 12th instant, Mr. DUNCAN McNEILL, formerly of Robeson, but for a few years past a resident of this place, aged about 50.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., Mr. WM. FRESHWATER, aged about 73 years.

On board the Barque Wm. Larrabee, on his return home from Rio Janeiro, on the 8th of May, of yellow fever, Mr. HENRY B. HOWARD, of Wilmington, N. C., aged about 22.

Near Fair Grove, Davidson county, on the 23d ult., Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Dr. Shadrach Lambeth, in the 17th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 17.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	11 a 11½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10½ a 11½	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	
Corn,	95 a 1 00	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	11½ a 12	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5¼ a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	17 a 19
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS—CORN comes in slowly, and is in demand. FLOUR equal to the demand. COTTON—no change. BACON wanted at quotations. LARD scarce.

TURPENTINE.—Virgin 2 40; Yellow Dip 1 95. Spirits Turpentine in lots 25 cts. No. 3 Rosin 70 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10½ to 11, fair supply. Corn 68 to 75. Flour—Northern 5 00 to 8 00, Baltimore 5 00 to 5 12½, Western 5 00. N. C. Lard 11 to 11½. Nothing doing in Lumber. The market is entirely bare of Timber. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 25 to 2 30, Virgin 2 70 to 2 75, Hard 1 30. Spirits Turpentine 26 cts. Tar 1 70.

At New York, Cotton steady—Middling Uplands 8½ to 8¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 10, principally 8½ to 9¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,242,007 bales, against 1,953,286 last year. Increase 288,721.

☞ The Journal of the late Episcopal Convention will be published at this Office to-morrow. Copies will be sent by mail to the Clergy and Delegates to the Convention, and as soon as possible by public or private conveyances to the respective Churches.

At the suggestion of some of the Delegates, a few extra copies have been printed for sale, price 25 cents. June 17.

☞ The Minutes of the late Session of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, are printed, and may be had on application at the Observer Office.

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

THE 3d Session of this institution will commence on the 2d day of July next, and close on the second of December.

The Board of Instruction as heretofore, with the addition of Mr. Malcom McNair, a graduate from Chapel Hill, and well known as the principal of Spring Hill Academy for the last 2 years.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus have been shipped, and are, no doubt, now in Fayetteville. Another Academic Hall has been erected, (for young Ladies, Laboratory, &c.) and nothing is now wanting to render the fixtures complete; and with three Teachers, all of them graduates, and favorably known as instructors, we confidently believe that it will afford facilities excelled by no academical institution in the country, and therefore heartily recommend it to public patronage.

Board can be had in the vicinity at from 6 to 7 Dollars per month, washing included.

Rates of Tuition 6, 9 and 12 Dollars per session. *No Extra* will be charged, except $2 50 for those who attend the Lectures and experiments in the Laboratory.

By order of the Board.
A. DAVIS, Sec'y.
June 12, 1851. 76-3w
☞ Carolinian and Wilmington Herald please copy 3 weeks.

Rockingham Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 14th July.

Terms, per Quarter of two months and a half:

Classical Department,	$8 75
English "	6 00
Elementary "	4 00

Payable Quarterly. Competent assistance always employed.

Board at the Hotels, or in private families, $7 or $8 per month.
GEO. B. WETMORE.
Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C., } 76-4w
June 14, 1851. }

MR. AND MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL.

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N C.
June 10, 1851. 76-4w

COW PEAS.

200 BUSHELS COW PEAS, for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
June 16, 1851. 76-2w

FISH.

50 BBLS. GIBBED HERRING; 40 bbls. Mackerel. For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 6, 1851. 76-4w

Horse for sale.—A likely Horse, 8 years old, will be sold cheap.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 16, 1851. 76 1w

PROPOSAL

FOR publication of a Volume of SERMONS, by the Rev. Jarvis Barry Buxton, late Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. C.—to be edited by his son, the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, and accompanied with a Portrait, and Notice of his Life.

The proposed volume will be printed in large clear type, and contain over 500 pages, substantially bound in leather. Terms, Two Dollars, payable on delivery.

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

NEW BOOKS.—The Widow Rugby's Husband and other Tales, by the Author of Simon Suggs; Rose Douglass, an Autobiography of a Minister's Daughter; London Labor, and the London Poor, by Mayhew; Household Words, by Dickens; Anne Grey; Harper's Magazine; International ditto; Ship and Shore, in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, by Rev. Walter Colton; Mary Bell, by Jacob Abbott; The Beech Nut, by ditto; The Poultry Book, by Bennett; The American Bee Keeper's Manual; Webster's Speller and Definer; Parker's 4th Reader; Kames's Elements of Criticism; Scott's Infantry Tactics; Memorandum Books; Note and Letter Envelopes.

Also, further supplies of David Copperfield, cheap edition; Simon Suggs: Home Influence; Vale of Cedars; Mother's Recompense, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 2, 1851.

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
May 26. 73-tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!
GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!
ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are authorised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given. H., S. & CO.
Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session in this School will close on Monday the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, July 2d, and continue five months. Board and Tuition as heretofore. Per order of Directors.

H. ELLIOT, President.
May 8, 1851. 71-6w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent,—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son. GEORGE BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They runaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.
J. L. BRYAN.
April 12, 1851. 67tf

English Reports in Law and Equity.

Proposals by LITTLE & BROWN, for publishing by subscription a New Series of LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

THE want of some system by which the decisions and judicial opinions of the several Courts of Law and Equity in England can be more promptly and cheaply furnished to the legal profession in this country, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged.

The subscribers propose to republish these reports in full, as fast as they appear in England, and can be received here. They will contain reports of cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the several Courts of Equity, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy, including also the Election Cases, the Crown Cases Reserved, and the Railway and Canal Cases.

These Reports will be published in monthly numbers or parts, commencing with the decisions of Michaelmas (November) Term, 1850, and will be carefully edited by a member of the Bar, with notes and references to analagous American decisions.

Each number will consist of over three hundred pages closely printed octavo, on the best paper, and in clear, fair type, and will contain a table of cases, and a full table of contents, thus forming a complete volume by itself, as well as a part of an entire series.

The price of this publication, forming six volumes octavo, will be $10 a year, payable in advance, or the six volumes, handsomely and uniformly bound in law sheep, $12.

LITTLE & BROWN,
112 Washington street, Boston.

☞ The Subscribers are authorized to receive subscriptions for the above work, the first volume of which is already issued.

E. J. HALE & SON.
May 1851. 70tf

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.
April 1851. 69tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.
Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and geneeral assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Auker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.
March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing;
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1 to $12,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
March 12, 1851. 63-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 28. 43tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 5. 70-tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' and International Magazines for March, &c. &c., just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.
Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
October 12, 1850. 42tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

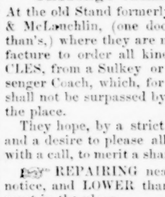
And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State Cooking Stoves.



THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.
April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

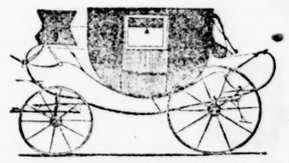
Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.
Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

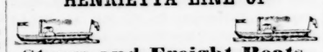
MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, March 3.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 15. 72-y

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.
March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

400 Laborers wanted,

(COLORED PREFERRED.)

AT $1 per day. Also, 100 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.
April 26, 1851. 69tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.
Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS, *Confectioner,*

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.
June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *Commission & Forwarding Merchant,*

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT **Fayetteville, N. C.**
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.
Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN. } Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.
Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851. 66-6m

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 Front Street, near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.
P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.
New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.
May 13.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

MINERAL WATER

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to supply customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of unsurpassed.
April 21.

LAST NOTICE.

TO those indebted to C. T. Guion, unless they pay up before or during the next Term of Cumberland County Court, suit will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Jr.
Nov. 22, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in a workmanlike manner. L. H. WHITAKER.
August 24, 1850.

D. & W. McLAURIN,

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Fancy Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tartan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Fabric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and Linen Drillings; fine French double reed and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 7, 1851.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Fancy Candles,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Knobs, and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 1, 1851.

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an office on Anderson street, nearly opposite Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of acknowledgments, executors, administrators, guardians and others either in suit or otherwise.
Jan'y 11, 1851.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of Furniture, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. [illegible]
Sept. 30, 1848.

T. F. FORD

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer

AND

HEALING EXTRACT.

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Sore Throat, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat,